

NO CHANCE FOR COUNTERFEITER TO BEAT UNCLE SAM

Some Little Detail Overlooked Inevitably Leads to Detection of Criminal.

EACH ISSUE IS DISTINCTIVE

No Individual Engraver Completes Plate for Any Series of Notes—Interesting Cases Which Prove Impossibility of Success in Counterfeiting.

New York.—The government is an organization. It has organized forms and means for making currency. These forms and means are fashioned on the scientific plan that there are no exact duplicates possible in nature or in the manufacturing of a product. No two battlefields are exactly alike, any more than are two roses that grow in the same garden.

As an example in the making of our money, let me say that an engraver in the government service can make one plate, and only one plate, from which a given series of bills are printed, says the chief of the secret service in the New York Telegraph. That engraver may nearly duplicate it, but never will be able to reproduce it exactly, or even approach the original work by reproduction to such a degree that there will not be a difference that is detectable. So with the dies for stamping the government copper, silver and gold coins.

Then, too, it is not so remarkable that duplicates are impossible, when one considers that there are thousands, in some instances tens of thousands, of delicate strokes by a very fine tool necessary in the making of a single plate for the manufacture of a series of notes. Perhaps a scratch is too heavy, or maybe too lightly made. Such an error would be fatal. Consider, too, that only one plate is used by the government in printing a given series of notes, and only one die is used in making a given issue of coins.

Plate Work of Many.
It may be interesting to the reader to keep in mind that no individual engraver completes a plate for any series of notes. One man engraves the vignette; another does the script work; a third man the square lettering, and yet another takes care of the mechanical lathe work, etc.

In the light of common reason there is only one conclusion possible—government money cannot be imitated successfully for any sustained period unless the secret service agents cease their tireless vigilance. And yet, in the face of all these organized obstacles, individuals and small groups of men have risked their freedom, and no doubt will continue to do so, in an effort to cheat Uncle Sam by foisting spurious coins and notes on the public.

There is the case of the German artist who noticed an oil painting, a representation of a ten-dollar bill, painted in the panel on the wall of a restaurant where he had been accustomed to dine. He tried, at first, "just to imitate the painting." His imitation was in pen and ink, and so well done that he felt a curiosity to know whether he could deceive any person with the product. He tried and succeeded in the deceit.

Then for 14 years he devoted himself mostly to sketching on bond paper of the proper size a number of bills, including ten, twenty, fifty and even hundred-dollar notes, in imitation of the United States currency. It would require his continuous efforts for two weeks at a time to complete a hundred-dollar note. And yet again he would take vacations for six months at a time from his counterfeiting labors, in the meantime devoting himself to legitimate art.

Goes Once Too Often.
His method of "showing" or disposing of the notes was to get rid of them in liquor stores near the New Jersey ferries on the New York side. He would choose a rush-hour crowd in which to approach the bar, order a quart of whisky, and a drink which he would swallow at the bar while engaging the bartender in conversation. He would at the same time lay down his counterfeit bill, get it exchanged hurriedly and hasten to New Jersey, where he had built himself a family a house.

For the most part the bartender did not notice the counterfeit note, not even when counting up, and it went to a bank or finally to the treasury before it was detected. All trace of the distributor of the bill was, of course, lost by this time.

However, the pitcher went to the well once too often. One evening about five o'clock our German artist went into a liquor store on Courtlandt street, not far from the ferries. He bought a quart of whisky as usual and a separate drink, and laid a twenty-dollar bill on the bar. It so happened that the bar was moist with whisky spilled from an overturned glass. When the bartender picked up the bill from the moistened bar, the ink on the note, dampened by the alcohol, soiled his fingers and he gave the alarm.

Had the artist used what is termed waterproof ink, he would not have been detected in that instance.

WON BRIDE THROUGH MAIL

Soldier Makes Love by Post, Then Gets Leave and Marries 'the Girl.'

London.—Having won the girl's affections by the glowing fervor of his correspondence, a soldier married her three days after they first saw each other. The bride is Miss Kitty Blomman, twenty, who had been in the service at an old Kent road corn dealer, and the groom, Gunner Albert McCarthy.

The most dangerous coin counterfeiter with which the government has had to deal was an Italian jeweler in New York city. He made a ten-dollar gold piece of 500 fineness in the body of the article. (The government standard is 900 fine.) Yet the imitation was very accurate, and in order to have the weight correct he made the coin a whit larger than the government measure required. Then, too, he made a rim, commonly called the reeding, for the coin. This rim was of the exact fineness of the government ten-dollar gold pieces.

The jeweler's object in making the rim, which he soldered on to the body of the coin, was, of course, to throw the secret service men off the trail when they made an assay of the rim of the counterfeit coin and found the gold thereon to be of the standard fineness.

The jeweler's coin had a rounded rim, and not one that rose at right angles from the surface of the body of the coin, as in the genuine article.

He sent his little daughter out to pass the coins in different shops in the East side of New York. When she was apprehended the news filtered around to the jeweler in time for him to destroy evidence which, had he obtained, would have resulted in his conviction. A federal jury decided that we had failed to present sufficient evidence upon which to convict him of making the counterfeit money, and the jeweler was discharged. The rounded reeding or rim was the most pronounced defect in his work.

The jeweler laughed a hearty Italian laugh as he left the courtroom. His kinsmen and friends were there in goodly numbers and joined in the laugh. That was all in the day's work. Still, the future events that brought the jeweler and me into contact again in the same courtroom serve as an answer to the often-repeated question, Can you distinguish certain coins or notes as the particular work of certain individuals?

Turns to Silver—Caught.
About a year after the acquittal of the jeweler the secret service men were supplied with information that a great quantity of counterfeit half-dollar pieces were in circulation in and around New York city, Long Island and Jersey city. A peculiar feature of the case was that the coins were such an accurate duplicate of the government article that subtleties of officials could not detect the defect in them; they were of the same fineness, weight and size as the government coin; in a number of other ways they answered the requirements of the government standard.

Yet the inevitable detail was there to prove the imitation. When the secret service men examined the coins it was found that the rims were rounded, exactly in the same fashion as the ten-dollar gold piece of the Italian jeweler. We called on the latter in time to find him busily engaged in the manufacture of coins. When we entered the rear of his jewelry store we found a number of the spurious fifty-cent pieces and the material and tools for the making of many thousands of them.

Then there was the well-known Philadelphia-Lancaster case, in which the scheme was to print \$10,000,000 and unload it simultaneously through exchange at the different treasuries throughout the country. There were imperfect checkbooks on President Monroe of the \$100 notes of this particular enterprise. The deficiency gave an entirely different expression to the face of the counterfeit as compared with the genuine bill. Another detail, and an important one, that the principals of this enterprise overlooked was to properly manage the engravers employed by them. The men backing the scheme were not sufficiently lavish with their funds. Consequently two of the engravers took \$10,000 in the counterfeit notes and went to the races with the money to make a "killing." They laid the spurious notes at the track. This was prior to the date set for the grand coup. The notes at the track, however, were sufficient to set the secret service on fire in time to frustrate the conspiracy.

And so many other cases there are

SAILS FOR EUROPE



Miss Lillian Birney, who last winter was one of the season's prominent debutantes, has just sailed for Europe. Miss Birney has been spending the summer with her sisters, Mrs. Harold Walker and Miss Catherine Birney, at their cottage at Southampton, L. I.

R. F. A. Third Lahore division Indian Expeditionary force.

The first dawn of love came last year, when a soldier friend of Miss Blomman was ordered out to India in the spring.

He was attached to the same battery as the bridegroom, and told the gunner of Miss Blomman's charms. McCarthy wrote to Miss Blomman, enclosing a photograph and asking if he might correspond with her.

The permission was granted, and the girl fell in love with the far-off

to illustrate the point. But the one which particularly appeals to me is that of John Davis, who recently pleaded guilty in New Haven, Conn., to making plates for counterfeit five-dollar notes. Davis is an old offender, and the illustrative case which I have in mind was one in which he was the central figure years back. It was known as the Bank of England plot. Davis had manufactured in London and had planned there to lay down counterfeit Bank of England notes representing a value in excess of \$500,000. His scheme was to have his confederates in each of the great money centers—London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and New York, simultaneously exchange the notes at foreign money exchange brokers' offices.

The workmanship of the product was almost perfect. The notes were the closest imitation to the Bank of England notes that have ever been discovered.

Soon everything was in readiness for the grand unloading—except one thing. The conspirators had not tried out the money to learn how readily it might be accepted. Accordingly two of the men assigned to the New York end of the plot went over to the State bank on Grand street and offered counterfeit notes representing a value of \$750. The conspirators erred in presenting so much foreign money for exchange at one time to a bank in that neighborhood. The officials of the institution compared the offered notes with genuine notes of the Bank of England, but could find no difference. Still the officials were suspicious, bade the conspirators wait a few minutes and called up the secret service office, which hurried men to the bank.

Inevitable Detail Overlooked.
A close examination of the offered notes by the government agents showed the color of the printing to be true; the color, ply and size of the paper to measure accurately with the Bank of England requirements, and the strong main features of the etching represented in the print were true to a shading.

Yet, as always, the detail was there to prove the counterfeit work. The watermark of the spurious notes was more pronounced than the genuine. Further, and to me more wonderful still, a tiny guard, carefully placed on the genuine note, was lacking in the counterfeit. It was a little thorn-shaped protuberance extending from a certain letter in the word denoting the value of the note. The tiny little sentinel could be observed only with the aid of a fine magnifying glass. It would be found only accidentally except by one knowing exactly where to look for it.

The New York members of the conspiracy were arrested, but released when they stood on the assertion that they had found the notes in the street.

However, that was not all for the conspirators. Later, Davis was arrested in London. He turned king's evidence, received a suspended sentence and a reward, and came to this country to try his hand. His confession resulted in 15 of the conspirators going to prison.

"WILD MAN" IN POOR FARM

After Traveling for Years as Circus Freak He Now Becomes County Charge.

Evansville, Ind.—After traveling all over the United States as the "wild man" in several circuses and carnivals, Joseph Reddig, age seventy-two, has been admitted to the Vanderburg county infirmary.

He is broken in health and penniless, although he has made good money in his day. Reddig told the township trustee, Sam Wurm, that while he was acting the part of a "wild man" with a circus for several years, the manager, in the presence of the crowds, would feed him great quantities of raw meat.

"I can eat more raw meat," said he, "than the biggest lion that ever lived."

MAKES PRISON LIFE EASY

Sheriff Provides Gymnasium and Wife Puts Canaries in Jail to Divert Minds of Inmates.

Bellefontaine, O.—A gymnasium has been provided in the Logan county jail for the pleasure of the prisoners. Sheriff George Smith, feeling that the men needed some other form of recreation than reading, has put in the equipment at his own expense.

Mrs. Smith, the sheriff's wife, has placed two canary birds in the jail to help divert the minds of the prisoners. A man who has been a prisoner in the jail for several months has been permitted to have his graphophone with him all of the time, and daily concerts have been provided, continuous programs being the rule.

WIFE GONE; CALLS HIM SLOW

Husband of Departed Bride Says She Declared He "Hugged the House Too Much."

Paterson, N. J.—William White of Van Houten street testified that he was deserted by his wife because he was "too slow." He was on the stand in his suit for divorce.

"We were married in 1913," said White. "Four months later my wife told me I 'hugged the house too much.' She wanted 'life, dances, parties, and the like.' The next night I returned home to find the house empty. Both my wife and the furniture were gone to parts unknown. I haven't seen or heard anything of either since."

gunner, who in turn was also smitten through the post.

Saw a White Crow.

Harbor Springs, Mich.—A very uncommon freak of nature has lately been observed here, in the shape of a snow-white crow, which mingles with a flock that makes its home on and about the Thomas Kneale farm.

It is all white excepting a spot on its tail and one on its breast, and furnishes a strange contrast to its black companions.

Handsone Coat for General Wear



American textiles have been making rapid advances in fineness and distinction of weave. This holds good especially of cotton, but is true of wool and silk as well. This remarkable advance in the art of weaving is brought forcibly to mind by the new "fabric furs" manufactured for the coming season. Last year we called them "fur-cloths," which is a truly descriptive name for them. But manufacturers, having made some of them so like the fur of animals in appearance, have newly named them, and fabric furs they are.

Not all of the cloths of this kind are woven to imitate fur. Some of them are supplied with silky surfaces and are used for costumes. Many others are of a heavy fur-like texture and are used for topcoats and as trimmings on other cloths. With the advance of the season they are likely to appear often in muffs and evening bags. Already at the milliners' windows three-piece sets, including turban, muff and "neckpiece," are shown made up in these fabrics, and often they are trimmed with bands of real fur. These new textiles are rich in appearance and very durable. They combine the warmth of fur with

better lasting qualities, and some of the topcoats made of fabric furs deserve to be called magnificent.

One of the plainer coats for general wear is shown here. It is made of a familiar weave in fabric fur imitating Persian lamb. The coat flares from the neck down at the back, but fits smoothly above the bust line with a gradual flare below. It is somewhat double-breasted, fastening in a slanting line at the front with handsome dark mother-of-pearl buttons. The sleeves are roomy, set in a long arm's eye. Their fullness is confined in an ample cuff.

The high, straight collarband supports a wide turnover at the sides and back and fastens with two buttons like those at the front, but smaller. Large and practical patch pockets at each side are also finished with buttons. This coat is in very dark brown much like seal brown but having a slight purplish cast. Inlays of gray velvet at the collar, cuffs and pockets harmonize with it and add a smart finish. The ingenious cut of the pockets and cuffs bears witness to the art of the designer, for it is in such novel little touches that distinction lies.

Little Girls' Hats, Made by Home Milliner



There are some styles in millinery, especially in that designed for small people, that are always good. The "tam" reappears season in and out, only varied by differences as to size and fabric or color and trim. It is always sure of a welcome by mothers and misses. From four years up to the age where the young lady forgets to have a birthday—all the maid asks of it is to keep in line with fashion's vagaries.

A pretty tam for the miss from four to sixteen is shown here. It is made of dark velvet (in this particular instance midnight blue), with two-color cord trimming and a white pendant cord and tassel of silk. The cord trimming is of white and the color of the tam.

The hat at the left is a familiar shape with crown slightly higher than in the last two seasons, and soft at the top, as befits a shape that proclaims that it is up to date. It is covered with velvet and the top with a band of ribbon, shirred on about the lower part of the side crown. A narrow ruffle is left upstanding at each edge and at the lower edge rests on the brim. Here it covers the band of white fur that makes a soft fluff about the face of the little miss.

The underside of the brim is covered with a shirring of white satin ribbon. This hat is one of those that the home milliner may undertake to make with every chance of success. She is first to secure a light buckramette frame and unless the frame is made with a soft top crown of net, its buckram top crown is to be cut out. It should be remembered in fitting a frame that it should be a little large for the head to allow for the facing and lining.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

A Party Bag.

Have you ever gone to a party and faced the problem of where to put your handkerchief? Party dresses as a rule are not provided with pockets. A girl is a dangerous hiding place for a handkerchief—if one desires to keep the handkerchief. A pretty finish to such a costume, as well as a serviceable finishing feature, is one of those dainty little bags just large enough to hold a glove handkerchief and a vanity box. They are done in silk and figured satin and shirred on a ribbon which hangs on the wrist.

Some people make an effort to be happy and trust to luck to be good.

British Potteries Short of Bone.

A serious difficulty in connection with the manufacture of china, writes Consul Robert S. S. Bergh from Stoke-on-Trent, that threatens to become very acute unless some speedy relief arrives, is the growing shortage of bone, a very important constituent of English china. This material is imported extensively from Argentina, but, owing to the shortage of vessels available for charter and the consequent difficulties in transport, very little bone is finding its way across.

It is stated that ships that would normally be carrying bone are now transporting foodstuffs. Bone supplies that were at one time available in the potteries for \$23 to \$24.30 a ton (2,240 pounds) are now realizing from \$63 to \$68, and even more. Some factories which buy their materials from hand to mouth may have to shut down unless the stringency is relieved.

Flux making possible the effective soldering of aluminum and its alloys has been invented in Germany.

PLACING COWS IN THE STABLE

Some Difference of Opinion as to Whether It Is Best to Face Out or In.

EACH PLAN HAS ADVANTAGES

Illustrations Here Show Stock Barn With Concrete Basement Stable Where the Cows Face the Wall—Dry, Well Ventilated and Warm.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

Arguments are still going on as to the relative advantages of facing cows in or out in a barn. Many champions of each style have shown points in which their favorite arrangement has an advantage over the other. The supporters of the facing-in arrangement present the following advantages for this method of construction:

The feeding is all carried on in one alley and is made very easy, as the feed is spread from right to left as

do the threshing outside and use all the space in the barn the year round. The intake flues for the ventilating system come into the barn at the top of the concrete wall and are discharged near the ceiling over the heads of the stock. The outtake flues start in back of the stalls and are carried up to the ventilators on the roof. A pure and plentiful supply of air is assured by this system.

The feed for the cows and horses kept in this barn is taken care of by a feed carrier running on tracks along each side wall in front of the mangers. The track also runs along the back of the barn so as to connect up the feed alleys with the silo. The litter carrier track runs straight through the center alley through the back door to the dump or the manure spreader.

A large space is provided for the storage of hay in the haymow. This haymow is unobstructed, as no columns are necessary to support the roof, which is of the gambrel type. The truss framing provides a stiff and strong support for the roof against the snow, wind, etc.

Room is furnished to comfortably house eight horses and sixteen cows. The part of the barn devoted to the cows has a gutter in back of the stalls, and also the floor of the stalls is made on a slant so that they can be easily washed out. In the horse part of the stable the floors are made level and no gutter is needed in back of the stalls. Convenient harness closets are placed in the front part of the barn alongside the horse stalls.

Lighting is one of the most important things in a barn. Chickens like to lay eggs where it is dark, but dairy cows do not accomplish much unless they are given plenty of light. The lighting in this barn is well taken care of. There are seven windows



you go along. The herd is divided, so that the cows do not all try to crowd in one door at the same time. The outtake flues for ventilation are not in the way, but are along the wall where the space is not needed. The cows' heads are away from the bright light of the sun, as they would be in the pasture. The gutters are well infected by the action of the sun's rays. Sunlight is furnished for milking at night and in the morning.

The design shown here has the other method of arranging the cows—that is, they are faced out, and the following advantages have been listed by the admirers of this style:

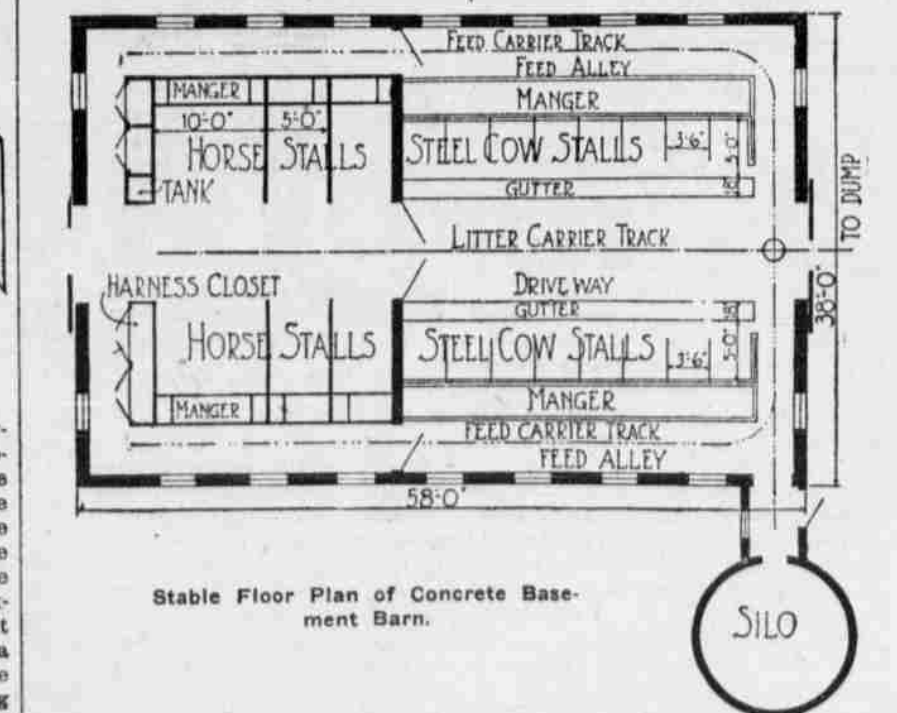
Most of the work is done behind the cows, the milking and cleaning, and therefore is much easier to handle in one alley. The danger of having the cows face the light is not as important as keeping the cows from blowing their exhaled breath in each other's faces. The disinfecting value of the sunlight is applied to the mangers, where it is needed more than it is in the gutters. Much shorter intake flues are needed than when the cows face in. There is no danger of a cow getting in on the wrong side, as they all use the same door. The appearance of the cows is better from the back, as that is where they are

Making Money at Home.

A girl makes quite a nice sum of money every Saturday morning the year around by conducting an amusement and instruction class for children up to twelve years old. She teaches them basket weaving, raffia work and clay modeling. Before Christmas the children make presents for their parents. The class meets at her home from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 a. m., and the children pay 25 cents a lesson.—Baltimore American.

The Jackdaw and the Doves.

A jackdaw seeing some doves in a cote abundantly provided with food, painting himself white, joined himself to them, that he might share their plentiful maintenance. The doves as long as he was silent, supposing him



Stable Floor Plan of Concrete Basement Barn.

judged from, and they can all be seen from the central alley. All the manure is handled in one alley, and the walls are protected from the manure that always splashes on them unless the barn is made very wide.

Such are the many reasons given for the two arrangements. Many high-grade successful dairy barns have been modeled after each of these plans.

The concrete foundation for the combination barn shown here is carried down below the front line to the footings, and the concrete walls are built above grade to the ceiling over the cow and horse stable. This really gives a basement stable, but not one of the kind that formerly was called by this name. A basement stable used to mean a bank barn with the accompanying dampness and dinginess that is so unhealthy for any kind of stock. The barn shown here is dry, well ventilated and warm and suited to raising the best kind of stock. If a bank barn is built against a side hill the hill should be cut away and the entrance to the threshing floor maintained by a bridge.

Threshing floors are not generally provided in barns made in the modern way. It is a waste of space to set aside valuable storage room in a barn when it is only to be used for a few days each year. It is better to

be one of themselves, admitted him to their cote; but when, one day forgetting himself, he began to chatter, they, discovering his true character, drove him forth, pecking him with their beaks. Failing to obtain food among the doves, he betook himself again to the jackdaws. They, too, recognizing him on account of his color, expelled him from living with them. So desiring two objects, he obtained neither.—From Aesop's Fables.

One of Nature's Wonders.
A feature worthy of note is the grand canyon of the Rio Grande, which has been given the name of the Canyon of Santa Helena. It is of the box type, with solid, perpendicular walls. At the head of the canyon these walls are 500 feet high, at the mouth 1,500 feet, showing a surface slant of 1,000 feet.

Feminine Fancies.

Nothing so bores a bright woman as to have a man tutor her on science or politics—and nothing so flatters a dull one.

Gone for Good.

"Six months ago I lent you \$10. I don't suppose I'll ever see it again." "I know just how you feel. I don't suppose I'll ever see it again, either."